

hate that they had no time to burn the town, though an ineffectual effort was made to destroy the locomotives of the railroad and the rolling-stock.

General Linares retreated to Sevilla, six miles west of Juraguá by road, and nine miles from Santiago de Cuba.

A detachment of one hundred and seventy Cubans, under Colonel Aguilera, met the Spanish rear-guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. One Spaniard was killed with a machete.

General Chaffee, with the 9th Cavalry, the remainder of the 8th, and the 12th, 13th and 17th Infantry, reached Juraguá at dark.

General Bates, with the reserve of the 20th Infantry, and Colonel Woods's Rough Riders (dismounted), with a dynamite gun, hurried forward from Baiquiri at 3 o'clock, proceeding by forced marches.

When the couriers brought the news that Juraguá had been occupied, the troop ships which had not disembarked their troops steamed to Juraguá with the view of landing them there. But the heavy sea beating on the beach made it impossible to get the boats through the surf.

Dispatches of General Linares which have been captured indicate that the Spaniards were ordered to retreat toward Santiago de Cuba without loss. The Cubans expect the first stand to be made at Sevilla, and they have proved good prospects in the past.

MEN IN NEED OF RATIONS.

General Lawton's men are badly fatigued by forced marches and the intense heat. Their rations are almost exhausted. They started with three days' supplies, and further food could not be landed to-night. But a pack-train will be sent forward to-morrow.

Strong outposts are maintained to-night in

CASHMERE BOUQUET and VIORIS.

FINISHING LANDING OF ARMY.

Continued from first page.

get at the foe, and the regiments are to be pushed on to support General Lawton as fast as they are landed.

The American flag was flown from the top of the Altare Mountains, back of Baiquiri, amid wild enthusiasm. The men cheered and waved their hats, the warships and transports let loose their sirens, and the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Major Lamotte, with two men of the volunteer cavalry, climbed the heights and raised the flag.

CUBANS POORLY EQUIPPED.

The Cubans under General Demetrio Castillo, who entered Baiquiri after the Spaniards had deserted the town, were little more than naked. Some had no trousers, and only tattered shirts, while the majority of them were barefooted. They were mostly negroes, some being boys of only fifteen years of age.

The guns they carried were of many models, ranging from flintlocks to Mausers and Remingtons. All, however, were armed with machetes. The officers rode donkeys and scrub horses.

The sun was blazing hot, and a number of soldiers were prostrated by the intense heat and were taken on board the hospital ship.

The troops are in fine spirits and are overjoyed at the aggressive attitude assumed by General Shafter, who believes he can force his way into Santiago de Cuba and strike the Spanish guns a heavy blow.

SAGASTA WILL RESIGN.

Continued from first page.

a Spaniard, declared that the country must be told the truth. The chastisement falling on the nation or on collective bodies, he added, had never been undeserved, as it had been attempted to make the Spaniards believe. Continuing he said:

"For everything happening now the whole country, the people, the parties and the Government are responsible."

In spite of interruptions, Senator Gonzales continued:

"I have many deader truths to tell. Spain has never known what a real colonial policy is." The Senator then blamed the Conservatism of the present situation of affairs. He said the late Señor Cánovas del Castillo thought Cuba could be dominated by troops, while in reality the administration of the island needed drastic reorganization. The war policy, as well as General Weyler's policy, the speaker asserted, had failed, and autonomy had proved ineffectual because it was attempted too late.

However, the Senator explained, the attempt at autonomy was useful, "as it will allow Spain to quit the American hemisphere conscious of having made a good attempt." He declared himself a partisan of peace, and praised Marshal Campos at the expense of Generals Polavieja and Weyler.

Senator Navarro Rodrigo charged Senator Gonzales with becoming the advocate of the United States against the Latin races, and classed the Cubans who are anxious for annexation to the United States as madmen. The Senator then proceeded to urge the necessity of a union of the Latin races, saying: "If Europe abandons us, and we are conquered, we will fall with glory, reason and justice on our side. If Europe abandons us she will be dishonored for all posterity, while Spain will have an honored name in history, for she has spent blood and treasure in discovering America, which is repaying her with ingratitude."

The Duke of Tetuan upheld General Weyler and the policy of the Colonial Minister. He portrayed the difficulty of conducting a distant war, and scathingly denounced the United

HOBSON AND HIS MEN SAFE.

IN ANSWERING FLAG OF TRUCE SPANISH OFFICER SAYS THEY ARE

IN SANTIAGO.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Thursday, June 23, 2 p. m. By The Associated Press Dispatch-Boat to Kingston, Jamaica, filed Friday, June 24, noon.—This morning a flag of truce was taken in by Assistant Chief of Staff Stanton to ascertain the whereabouts of the Merrimac prisoners. Lieutenant Hobson and his daring companions.

The Colon, a Spanish tug, with Captain Concas, formerly commander of the Caravel Santa Junta, on board, came out to meet him. Captain Concas stated that Lieutenant Hobson and his men were confined in Santiago town. They were all well.

Captain Concas said he felt sorry that they could not be given their liberty, but the authorities thought it inadvisable. Assistant Chief of Staff Stanton then returned to the ship.

His mission was caused by the refusal of Spain to exchange the prisoners. Had they still been in the hands of Admiral Sampson was to notify the Spaniards that Spain would be held responsible should any harm befall them. This ultimatum was rendered unnecessary.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S ORDERS.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO DECEIVE THE SPANIARDS AND PREVENT ATTACK WHILE TROOPS WERE LANDING.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 23, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 24. The order issued by Admiral Sampson, who was entirely responsible for the success of the disembarkation of General Shafter's army here, was as follows:

The Army corps will land to-morrow morning, the entire force, including all the troops, at the bay of Baiquiri. The ships stationed to the eastward of Baiquiri will assist in clearing the way for the landing of the troops, and the Spanish troops will be kept from landing by the use of the forces at that point. Simultaneously with the landing of the troops, the batteries of the fleet will bombard the Esmeralda de los Altos and Aguadulce, both

WILL ATTACK SPAIN'S PORTS.

Continued from first page.

posed sympathy of its inhabitants with the insurgents. Scarcely a building of the capital, except the consulates, was left intact, and the streets were said to be filled with smoldering heaps of ruins and the bodies of the slain.

MONTEJO BLAMES MADRID.

San Francisco, June 24.—The steamboat Peru brings the following Oriental advices:

A correspondent of "The China Mail" has talked with Admiral Montejó, who was defeated by Dewey at Manila. The Admiral, who was responsible for the leg in the fight, said: "The responsibility for my defeat lies with the Government at Madrid. There were no proper vessels here. Ever since I assumed command of the navy station here I have been asking the Government for ships and torpedoes, but nothing came. I constructed some torpedoes for myself, but we did not have proper material, and they were all I knew from the first that my squadron was being completely destroyed. I knew the Americans had men-of-war, whereas my ships were incapable of fighting with any chance of success."

CAMARA'S FLEET GOING EAST.

London, June 24.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Algiers confirms the report that Admiral Camara's fleet passed the island of Pantelleria, going eastward, on Wednesday, June 22.

THIRD EXPEDITION MAY GO MONDAY.

San Francisco, June 24.—Arrangements for the sailing of the next expedition of troops for Manila are practically complete, and every effort will be made to start on Monday, but the probability is that there will be some further delay.

Major-General Merritt has left the matter of embarkation in the control of General Otis. It is expected to begin on Sunday. The whole quota of troops, including those who are to go on the Newport with General Merritt on Wednesday, as well as those who have been assigned to the Government transports, scheduled to sail on Monday, number roughly six thousand men.

The Indiana and the Morgan City are ready, and to-day both vessels begin to receive their fresh meat and put it in their ice chests. The Ohio is rapidly receiving her freight, and will be ready by Monday. The City of Para has most of her cargo on the dock, is loading both freight and coal. The Valencia will begin coaling to-morrow. The Puebla is still discharging, and men are busy on her new propeller, two blades of which have been broken. The entire battalion of the 3d Artillery, now at the Presidio, will go with this squadron of transports.

The offer of the Naval Reserve to man the tugs purchased by the Government has been accepted. The cruiser Philadelphia is still short of men, but efforts are being made to complete her complement so she may soon sail for Manila. For the purpose of exercising the three hundred horses which will be taken to the Philippines, it is proposed to construct a long treadmill on the vessel to which they may be assigned.

GERMANY STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

Washington, June 24.—The only important development at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of the attitude of Germany with respect to the Philippines. The Secretary of State has received assurances which settle beyond question all doubt on this point. Germany has no intention, present or prospective, of interfering in any way with the policy or plans of the United States in regard to the occupation of the islands. Its attitude has been, and will continue to be, one of strict neutrality.

This statement, coming from high official sources, is accepted by this Government in perfect good faith, and is regarded as final and conclusive. No further attention will be paid by this Government to any reports to the contrary, which are constantly being sent out. It is believed, in the interest of Spain, in the official reports received from Admiral Dewey at Manila there never has been an intimation that Germany or any other nation by its naval representatives had ever shown the least disposition to overstep the line of strict neutrality, nor has there been any reason to believe that their sympathies were strongly with the Spaniards in the present struggle.

SECOND EXPEDITION HEARD FROM.

San Francisco, June 24.—The steamer Peru arrived to-day from Yokohama, Hong Kong and Honolulu. She will be impressed for the Manila transport service immediately. The Peru reports having spoken the second fleet of transports on June 20. The fleet was moving rapidly toward Honolulu, and was to be reported "All well."

MERRIMAC HEROES WELL.

SAMPSON SAYS HOBSON AND HIS COMPANIONS ARE CONFINED IN THE CITY OF SANTIAGO.

Washington, June 24.—The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatch:

Playa del Este, June 24. From a flag of truce I learned to-day that Lieutenant Hobson and his companions are all well. They are confined in the city of Santiago, four miles from Moro.

SAMPSON. Admiral Sampson is now in constant and practically immediate cable communication with the Navy Department. Six dispatches were received in rapid succession through the early hours of this morning, the last one bringing the situation up to 12 o'clock last night. They showed that only a half hour elapsed between the filing of the message by the Admiral, and the receipt of it in Washington, so that the authorities here are now assured of being only half an hour behind the actual developments at the scene of action.

The only message bearing on the general situation was one in which Admiral Sampson said that under a flag of truce he learned that Hobson and his men were well, and had been removed from Moro Castle to the city of Santiago, four miles distant. This lifted a weight of anxiety as to the condition of this brave band of heroes for, since the recent bombardment in which Moro Castle suffered somewhat, there has been uncertainty as to whether Hobson and his men were dead or alive, although it has never been seriously believed the Spaniards would expose these men to such dangers as to lead to their death. The report was further reassuring in that it made clear that Admiral Sampson's assault upon the harbor entrance, which Moro is the main defense, could not be crippled by having the fire kept away from the fortification in order to protect Hobson. It leaves the result of such an attack open to the usual conditions of war and not to that unusual and cruel device, which it was feared had been resorted to, of protecting Moro by exposing Hobson. This action, coupled with the report of the naval surgeons that our dead marines were not mutilated, conveys a sense of relief to the authorities here, as they feel that the warfare now about to culminate in bloody fighting will be at least mitigated by those humane rules which govern the action of modern armies in the field.

The other dispatches of Admiral Sampson covered a multitude of details which have been deferred in the absence of quick communication. They made requisitions for routine supplies of every description, and indicated needed repairs, mostly minor in character, to the vessels of the fleet. Not a word was said as to any engagement by the troops under General Shafter, and as the Admiral is in close communication with General Shafter, naval officials regard this failure of the Admiral to mention any action by the troops as conclusive in showing no action took place yesterday as was reported by the Spanish

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H. S. NORTHROP,
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GEN. MILES GOING TO CUBA.
Continued from first page.

or torpedo cruisers, and perhaps the faster vessels will not have to wait for those of slower speed.

According to the present arrangements, when General Miles arrives at Tampa Monday morning he will immediately undertake the execution of all necessary preliminaries to provide for the prompt and systematic loading of supplies on the transports, and none of the exasperating delays which marked the departure of the first expedition are anticipated to recur on this occasion.

General Coppinger's force is composed almost altogether of the brigades which were originally selected to participate with General Shafter, and it has the advantage of thorough and compact organization. The organization is as follows:

Second Division—First Brigade, Colonel J. D. De Russy, 11th United States Infantry and 19th United States Infantry.

Second Brigade—General L. H. Carpenter, 1st Infantry District of Columbia Volunteers, 24th Infantry New-York Volunteers and 3rd Maryland Infantry Volunteers.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General R. H. Hall, 3d Infantry Pennsylvania Volunteers, 157th Indiana Volunteers, 1st Ohio Infantry Volunteer and 1st Infantry Illinois Volunteers.

Third Division—First Brigade, Brigadier-General Jacob Kline, 5th Infantry Ohio Volunteers, 1st Infantry Florida Volunteers and 32d Infantry Michigan Volunteers.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General J. N. Andrews, 6th New-York Infantry Volunteers, 3d Infantry Ohio Volunteers and 24th Infantry Georgia Volunteers.

Third Brigade—Provisional Cavalry Brigade, 5th United States Cavalry, Battalions of 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 10th United States Cavalry.

Two battalions 1st United States Cavalry and 1st Cavalry Ohio Volunteers.

Fourth Brigade, provisional artillery brigade, Brigadier-General W. F. Randolph—Six light batteries, United States Artillery, and two heavy batteries. The total strength of this force slightly exceeds eighteen thousand men.

The first division of the Fourth Army Corps, under General Schwan, which has been removed to Miami, will not accompany the expedition, but will probably be attached to General Lee's corps.

In addition to the "thirty-two transports utilized by General Shafter the War Department has chartered all other vessels which are available for immediate use, and these will probably be assembled at Tampa the first of next week. They are the Louisiana, the Hudson, the Unionist, the Specialist, the Camara, the Arkadia, the Nucens, the Comanche, the Lampasas, the City of Macon and the Gate City.

The War Department to-day announced the purchase of eight transatlantic liners, seven of them of much greater capacity than any of the American transports heretofore chartered, and as many of these vessels as can be made ready in time will be utilized.

While General Miles intends to accompany this expedition in support of General Shafter, it is not contemplated that he will assume direct command, although possibly another major-general, if not two, will be attached to the corps as division commanders. The detail of all additional officers, including several brigadiers, is now under consideration, and will be announced to-morrow.

On the arrival of the force at Santiago, General Miles, by virtue of his position, will assume active command of all the forces in the field, and as soon as the city falls he will undertake in person the leadership of subsequent campaigns, whether against Porto Rico or various Cuban points.

SPANIARDS PREPARED TO FIGHT.

Madrid, June 24.—Dispatches from the Spanish military commander at Santiago de Cuba deny that his forces are inadequate. He says General Linares has twelve battalions of infantry and several batteries of artillery, and he adds that all the strategic positions around the city are strongly occupied.

Continuing, the dispatches say the Spaniards may fall back before the Americans, "but only until they are out of reach of the ships' guns."

An official dispatch from Havana says the Spanish commander at Siboney was killed in the recent fighting there. The Spaniards admit that during the recent bombardment of the American fleet they lost one man killed and had three men wounded. On the other hand, they say the Spanish shells severely damaged the Indiana's port side and that three men struck the Texas.

THE LUCANIA SIGHTED.

The steamer Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool on June 18 and from Queenstown on the 19th with merchandise and passengers to Verten, H. Brown & Co., was sighted east of Fire Island at 12:47 o'clock this morning.



MAP SHOWING THE POINTS REACHED BY GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY IN ITS MARCH ON SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

order to prevent a surprise, and Juraguá is also under the protection of the guns of the warships; thus the flank of the advancing American column is safe. The Spaniards, to attack our troops, must make a forced march through an almost impenetrable undergrowth.

Two casualties resulted from the landing of the troops at Baiquiri. Corporal Cobb and Private English, of Troop D, of the 10th Cavalry (colored), fell between a lighter and the pier. Captain O'Neill, of Woods's Rough Riders, plunged into the sea, but the men were crushed before he could reach them. O'Neill is a former major, of Tucson, Ariz. Several horses and mules were drowned while swimming ashore through the surf.

General Garcia's army of four thousand men is to be conveyed by transports from Aserradero and landed at Baiquiri, to-morrow, to join the twelve hundred men under General Castillo and to co-operate with the American troops.

The movement to-day almost amounts to a change of base.

A brisk musketry fire was heard in the direction of Sevilla at dark.

HAMILTON FISH, JR.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was killed in the fighting in Cuba, was well known in this city, and was the son of Nicholas Fish, the banker. His uncle is Hamilton Fish, ex-Speaker of the State Assembly, and his grandfather, Hamilton Fish, was the famous Secretary of State under President Grant.

Mr. Fish attended Columbia University. He was prominent in all athletic sports, taking especial interest in rowing. Like all the members of his family, he was of fine physique, and especially tall. He was a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society. His age was about thirty years.

LONDON COMMENT ON INVASION.

London, June 25.—"The Times," commenting editorially this morning on the American landing, says:

"The operations have been conducted with considerable skill and coolness; but if Admiral Cervera's crews fight on land as their comrades fought in the co-ships at Cavite, they will give General Shafter's troops a taste of real warfare before the Stars and Stripes float over Santiago de Cuba."

"The indications are, however, that the resistance will not be prolonged. The session of the Cortes which opened in ominous circumstances, close amid deepening gloom."

I Can Eat

Anything new, and it makes me so happy," writes a Vermont woman, "because I am now perfectly free from these old deadly feelings, when I could not keep anything on my stomach, had pains in my back and side. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla, three bottles of which have made me perfectly well and I am growing strong and fleshy."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 per bottle.
Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

The celerity of the forward movement of the United States Army has embarrassed the Quartermaster's Department. General Lawton sent back this afternoon an urgent request for more rations. The mules and stores are already ashore, but some of the trappings are still on board ship and will be taken off during the night. Colonel Humphreys says he will have a pack-train loaded and on its way by daylight to-morrow. It should reach Juraguá before night.

An attempt to send supplies to Juraguá this afternoon in boats failed.

WASHINGTON HEARS THE NEWS.

WHAT SECRETARY ALGER SAYS OF THE FIGHT—CAPTAIN CAPTON'S CAREER.

Washington, June 25.—Up to 2 o'clock this morning neither the President nor Secretary Alger had received official news concerning the land engagement near Santiago which occurred yesterday morning. At the office of Adjutant-General Corbin official confirmation of the dispatches is expected at any moment.

When the first bulletin relative to the engagement was shown to Secretary Alger at 1 o'clock he expressed the deepest concern and asked for further particulars as soon as they were received. Shortly before 2 o'clock the story of the engagement was read to the Secretary through the telephone. As the names of the killed and wounded were read the Secretary counted the numbers aloud, apparently making note of them as they reached him.

While the Secretary expressed the deepest regret for the loss of the officers and men, he was greatly gratified to learn that the American forces had achieved what appears to be so decisive a victory and had gained so excellent a position for the heavy engagement which is confidently expected to take place in a day or two.

So great was the interest Secretary Alger manifested in the battle that he requested, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, that he be given any further particulars which might be received.

No information concerning the officers and men killed in the engagement could be obtained at the War Department, as no officers having charge of the muster rolls were on duty.

Captain Allyn K. Capron, of Troop L, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who is among the killed, was a son of Captain Allyn Capron, of the 1st Artillery, and was well-known in Washington. He was a second lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry, and was recently promoted to be a captain in the volunteer service and put in command of a troop of Rough Riders. He was a young and dashing officer and was regarded by his superiors as one of the most promising cavalry officers in the service.

SECOND NEW-YORK MEN PAID OFF.

Tampa, Fla., June 24.—The 21 New-York Regiment was paid off to-day by General Howard Carroll. Both he and Major Poole complimented the regiment upon its condition. The regiment went out under heavy marching orders this afternoon to be out all night. While on the march it was struck by lightning and killed. Several others were shocked but have recovered.

States as "treacherously attempting to seize Cuba under the plea of humanitarianism."

The Duke of Tetuan asserted that the Spanish warships would never lower their flags before the enemy.

Marshal Campos said he would be ashamed to abandon Cuba when there were one hundred and fifty thousand men there, without counting the volunteers prepared to resist foreign aggression. The Marshal then urged the Government to remain in office, saying:

"If the Conservatives do not accept power in the event of their being called upon to do so, then, in order to maintain the dignity and honor of Spain, I myself will pick it up, even out of the gutter!" (Cheers.)

Senator Gonzales concluded the debate, maintaining his charges against the Cánovas Ministry. He said the moment of expiation had arrived.

A bill making the Cuban debt payable in pesetas was adopted, and the House adjourned.

ASSIGNED TO THE HARBOR PATROL.

Rear Admiral Britton issued orders for the following officers to take command or to be assigned to the vessels named below:

Commander R. E. MARY, to the converted ferry boat, Governor, in Boston Harbor.

Commander W. F. MARY, to the converted ferry boat, Governor, in Boston Harbor.

Commander R. E. MARY, to the converted ferry boat, Governor, in Boston Harbor.

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to the eastward of Santiago, and the small bay of Sagua, about two and one-half miles to the westward of Santiago, will be shelled by the ships stationed there.

A fleet in force of sailing at Cavite during the day at a greater part of the day about two miles to the southward of Cavite, consisting of the following vessels:

The same fleet, with five hundred and fifty men, will make a demonstration on the west side of Cavite. The following vessels are assigned to the harbor patrol:

At Cavite: The Scorpion, the Vixen and the Texas. At Aguadulce: The Eagle and the Gloucester. At Esmeralda de los Altos: The Detroit, the Chicago, the Waco and the New-Orleans. At the mouth of the Sagua: The New-Orleans and the Waco.

ALL IN POSITION AT DAYLIGHT.

All the vessels named will be in their positions at daylight. Great care will be taken to avoid the wasteful expenditure of ammunition. The firing at Baiquiri will begin on a signal from the New-Orleans.

At Cavite it is probable that after a few minutes, unless the firing is returned, the occasional dropping of shots from the smaller vessels will be sufficient, but the maintenance of covering a landing should be maintained, the ships keeping close in at Aguadulce and Esmeralda de los Altos.

The same rule should prevail at Baiquiri, the point of actual landing. The vessels will, of course, use their artillery until they have reason to believe that the landing is closed. They will take care to make the firing effective and efficient.

The Texas and the Brooklyn will exchange blockading stations, the Texas going inside to be near Cavite. The Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Iowa and the Oregon will keep a vigilant watch on the coast. The Brooklyn will take the New-Orleans's position in the blockading line east of Santiago de Cuba and between the flagships New-York and the Chicago.

This is only a temporary assignment for the Indiana to strengthen the blockading line during the landing of the troops. The Indiana will be ordered to break through should it attempt to get out